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EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

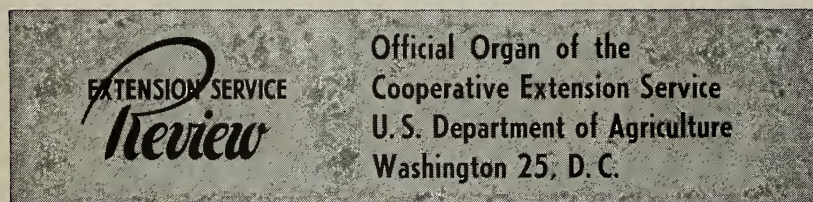
OCTOBER 1952



**A new home grows
in Kansas before the
eyes of thousands of
visitors.**

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VOL. 23

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NO. 10

Prepared in Division of Extension Information

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Ear to the Ground

• October 24 marks the seventh anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter became effective. Around the world people are celebrating. The UN Day poster exhibited in your town is being displayed in 60 different languages, in every part of the world. Two years ago we made many UN flags to be used on UN Day. This year Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and Liberia are specializing in the making of UN flags. There is a national committee in charge of the celebration in Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, and Pakistan. Japan has planned a big observance. Liberia and Thailand have made the day a national holiday, and Mexico is putting on a UN Day program in every school in the country. Americans are featuring the exchange of gifts and greetings between peoples of the United Nations and birthday parties in honor of the UN. It is indeed a holiday observed by the whole world.

• Right after UN Day comes the National Home Demonstration Council meeting in Raleigh, N. C. About 1,500 delegates representing State Home Demonstration Councils from coast to coast will be there to discuss the theme "Forward to Peace With Freedom." A new feature of this annual meeting, according to President Jennie Williams of Banner, Wyo., is a series of panel discussions on such subjects as health and safety, civil defense, reading in rural homes, and international affairs.

• Early in the month National Fire Prevention Week gives every agent a chance to get in a few good licks for preparedness against this important waster of farm wealth.

• A quick glance at the articles lined up for next month shows an Alabama banker writing about an exciting forestry program; how irrigation, a new idea in Louisiana, is being successfully demonstrated; some ingenious visual aids for teaching health and nutrition devised by an Arkansas 4-H Club girl; and some good ideas on teaching nutrition, as developed by Dr. Evelyn Blanchard at the short course for Negro home demonstration agents.

Farm and Family Living Balanced Before Your Eyes

L. L. LONGSDORF, Extension Editor, Kansas

BALANCED farming and family living takes on a new, modern look when educational and commercial interests join hands to demonstrate its value.

Here, under cumulus clouds, in the exact geographical center of the United States, there was unfolded the dollars and cents value of a balanced farming and homemaking enterprise. Throughout ran the theme of a home as the control point of the farm business enterprise, of family planning for improvement in rural living, of enduring faith in the soil as symbolic of "the good life," of a nucleus for building strong citizenry in the conduct of a stable farm industry.

Here, before 15,000 farmers, their wives, and rural youth, mingled with men and women from industry; 10 years of progressive farming and homemaking were patterned into a modern farm production plant in a single day.

Here, the landscape changed from a poverty-stricken area of 240 acres for a net return of \$6 in 1951, to a modern farm business in which both owner and tenant may report "Balanced farming pays good dividends."

Here, in a single day: (1) a modern farm home with complete water

system and sewage disposal plant, (2) a milking parlor, loafing shed, and modern equipment to accomodate a herd of 15 to 20 dairy cows, (3) a pond for storage of 16 acre feet of water, (4) terraced fields as protection from rapid runoff, (5) seeding and reseeding of the protected pasture areas for a dairy herd and a plain steer or heifer wintering project, (6) newly fenced areas about home site and pasture lands, (7) complete landscape layout, (8) pastures furrowed on the contours to check runoff, (9) a 1500-bushel grain bin, poultry house, and livestock coral, and (10) electricity through REA lines. All these were done in 1 day.

Here, were mirrored 10 standards of measurements—10 standards that have become the key words in planning Kansas farming during the past 5 years. They include: (1) soil erosion losses stopped on entire farm, (2) soil-building program on all cropland, (3) year-round pasture programs, (4) right kinds of livestock, (5) big enough farm business, (6) well-placed buildings and lots, (7) attractive place with a nice yard, trees, and shrubs, (8) modern farm home, (9) wise use of family resources, and (10) well-kept farm and

home account books used as guides in operations.

These standards reflect the imagination and understanding of the needs of Kansas agriculture by Director L. C. Williams. These were the standards that were adopted by a commercial cooperating agency, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kans., affiliate of the Capper Publications, in keying the Hobbs Farm, from "dawn to dusk" farm face-lifting demonstration for visitors from 18 States, and every county within the Sunflower State.

The year-round program of balanced farming and family living conducted by Paul Gilpin, agricultural agent, and Lois Maxine Cooley, home demonstration agent, Smith County, helped in a large measure to make the Lebanon demonstration day pos-

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Professor L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist (left) and Dr. Harold E. Myers, assistant dean and associate director (right) tell the story of soil building and pasture improvement. (Below) A 16 acre feet storage reservoir under construction.



City Editors Study Poultry

OID BAY

Agricultural Editor, Missouri

TWENTY-FOUR city food and farm editors, and home economists with commercial concerns gained a better understanding of the production and processing phase of the poultry industry in Missouri as a result of a 2-day tour in the field planned by a committee headed by Elmer Winner, extension poultryman at the University of Missouri.

While the tour, the first of its kind, was sponsored by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, the cost of meals, lodging and transportation of the visitors was paid by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation to show other groups the value of such a tour.

This group, for the most part, had eaten a lot of roast turkey and fried chicken, but had never actually had any first-hand information about the poultry industry. On this tour they were out to learn the "farm-end" of the poultry business and paid particular attention to production and marketing techniques. They visited two farms selling hatching eggs, a broiler farm, a turkey ranch, and a quality egg farm. They also visited a hatchery and a processing plant.

The tour started in Jefferson City with a turkey banquet and then split up into two groups following the farm visits. The people from the St. Louis area visited a hatchery in Warrenton and processing and retailing plants in St. Louis while those from the Kansas City area visited a hatchery and processing plant in Sedalia and egg grading and retailing plants in Kansas City.

First stop on the farm tour was made at the Joe Sanning farm in Miller County. The Sannings have a fairly new laying house nearly 100 feet long and are now keeping a flock of more than 500 White Rock hens. They sell eggs to a hatchery and average 219 eggs a year per hen.

Some pullets were coming into production, and city press and radio people had a chance to understand that



Facts about the poultry business are explained to food editors by Adolph Berendzen. County Agent Walter Russell, Miller County (second from right).

all of the eggs a pullet lays when she first comes into production are small and a period of production is required before they reach normal egg size. The fact that the greatest portion of the laying flock must be replaced by young pullets each year was news to some of the editors.

These city editors and home economists had an opportunity to see the careful planning, management, and care that goes into the production of an egg—a broiler—a pullet—or a turkey. And they observed that it costs money—a lot of money to produce poultry and poultry products—and that the farm operator must be very efficient if he is to make a profit.

Those on the tour were shown labor-saving equipment and brooding and range equipment. Adolph Berendzen told the group that an automatic waterer and a feed room in his new hen house along with a track and feed carrier for distributing the feed in the house enabled him to take care of 1,000-hen flock with less labor than he formerly used in caring for a flock of 250 hens.

It is believed that this tour method

of extension teaching of people who reach many readers illustrates a way of increasing the effectiveness and of expanding extension education.

Here are a few comments made by those on the tour!

A market reporter attending the tour, said, "The vastness of the poultry industry and growth of commercialism impressed me—even though I have read about it, seeing is more educational. I did gain much from the trip, and both the production and marketing angles will help me in my marketing reporting."

A radio editor said, "The tour was an educational experience that I, personally, will long remember. The tangible value of the tour, in my opinion, is the valuable information we now have at our disposal and which, in turn, can be passed along to the consuming public that all of us serve in one capacity or another."

A home economist commented, "The knowledge received will be of much benefit to me in talking with customers, and also in training our girls and writing articles in our monthly magazine."

A Common Bond

SIX WEEKS IN NEW ENGLAND

FROM the most southern part of the United States 'way up north to Massachusetts is a long journey, and a home demonstration agent finds things very different and very interesting. This is the good fortune that happened to me. I lived with fellow extension workers for 6 weeks in one of the oldest States, coming from Puerto Rico which seeks to be one of the youngest States.

Looking back on these recent experiences, what did I find most interesting? I think I would pick out the Woman's 4-H Leader Conference. These women meet once a year to receive training and improve themselves in their work with groups. The way they worked and their great spirit of service toward their fellow citizens surprised and pleased me.

"The Order of Pearls," described in the October 1950 issue of the REVIEW, was here before my eyes—a string of pearls to leaders serving 10 years, as a recognition of their work. It is a great encouragement to them.

The more I saw and heard, the stronger grew my conviction that although there are certain differences in the way we work, extension work in Puerto Rico and Massachusetts has

the same goal—that is, to place educational opportunities before people so that, through work and education, they may improve their economic and physical well-being and realize to the full the satisfactions, contentment, and pleasure of life.

Our educational tools are the same, but the way we use them differs. We in Puerto Rico work through leaders, too, but we also work more directly with the women in our counties because our situation is different. Our home demonstration agents must also do 4-H Club work, while in Massachusetts there is a 4-H agent. Our program of work is the same as in the States but is adapted to the needs and interests of our people.—*Maria Consuelo Vaquer, Home Demonstration Agent, Guayama, Puerto Rico.*

CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT

ALTHOUGH the Extension Service in Puerto Rico is similar to that on the mainland there is quite a difference in carrying out the job. In Warren and LaPorte Counties, Ind., the agricultural agent reaches almost all of the farmers by car, or else by telephone or mail. Down there in Puerto Rico, my extension district, Naranjito, has no rural telephone or

Extension agents have much in common whether they work in Puerto Rico, Indiana, or Massachusetts. Two young agents from Puerto Rico recently found themselves exchanging ideas and experiences with fellow agents some thousand miles from their own counties. Former 4-H Club members, they were chosen to represent their island in the International Farm Youth Exchange. Pausing in Washington on their return trip, they set down some of their impressions.

rural mail, and I can reach no more than one-fourth of the farmers by car. The circular letters have to be sent through the schoolboys or through local volunteer leaders, and I make most of my farm visits on horseback or sometimes by walking. In Puerto Rico, as compared with Indiana, more than 70 percent of the land is rolling, hilly, and steep, and the county agent has an "uphill" job.

During my 4 weeks in Indiana I attended the annual Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Round-Up, held from June 9 to 12 at Purdue University, with more than 2,800 4-H members and leaders representing the 92 Indiana extension counties. I also attended the annual State 4-H Junior Leader Conference, June 17 to 20, at DePauw University, where there were more than 500 junior leaders from the different extension counties of Indiana. Really I was surprised by the magnificent 4-H work that the Extension Service is carrying on in Indiana.

The Warren County agricultural agent is carrying out an excellent educational program. During the 2 weeks I spent in that county I attended 4-H Club meetings, a soil conservation district supervisors' meeting, result demonstration meetings, and a program-planning committee meeting.

But we are doing good work through the Extension Service in Puerto Rico, too. There are 20,000 4-H boys and girls, and we have a successful farmers' education program teaching better cultivation practices and better methods of community living.—*Jose D. Colon, County Agent, Naranjito, Puerto Rico.*



The two young Puerto Rican agents talk over their experiences with Assistant Director Paul V. Kepner.

Here's How You Do It

COUNTY AGENT USES DEMONSTRATION

SIX years ago not a farmer was using fertilizer in Griggs County, N. Dak. That's when George B. Simons, county extension agent, set up a number of fertilizer trials with small grains. The results were astonishing. Farmers became interested, drill attachments and fertilizers came into demand.

Last spring, word was spread around that a car of 11-48-0 was arriving in Cooperstown, the county seat station. When the car arrived, enough farmers were on hand to unload it in 45 minutes. In the last 6 years, no dealer in Cooperstown has paid a cent demurrage on a fertilizer car. Farmers take it right from the car and thus cut down on handling costs.

Counting this year's trials, Simons has run more than one hundred fertilizer trials on small grain crops, corn, alfalfa and hay, and pasture.

Simons has been touring the State holding meetings with fertilizer dealers, county agents and others, discussing the results of his trials. He was guest speaker at the Northwest Farm Managers meeting in Fargo, Farmers Union Exchange Dealers in St. Paul, and the Midwest Barley Conference in Minneapolis, Minn., last March.

In May, at Winnipeg, Canada, T. J. Harrison, Director of Manitoba Institute of Agrologists, introduced Simons as the county agent who knew "how to do it."

All demonstration methods are used by Simons in presenting his story of "Extra Dollars From Fertilizer." The demonstration starts out with introductory remarks. Comparisons and results are shown with the use of colored slides. Charts and signs are also used. In the 30-minute demonstration, Simons points out the net costs from a dollar investment standpoint. By using small sacks of grain, bales of hay, and charts, the use of commercial fertilizer is shown in net income per acre. Simons says, farmers are interested in net cost figures.

The demonstration, one of Extension's first and most useful tools, is having a revival. Testimonials are from County Agent George R. Simons of North Dakota as reported by Melvin J. Berg, Assistant State Extension Editor, and from D. B. Fales, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, who reports on 4-H Club experience in New York.

Climaxing the demonstration, Simons holds up a roll of dollar bills and says, "here's the kind of hay farmers are interested in, use fertilizer, it pays dollars and dollars to you." At that moment, the entire demonstration is draped with one dollar bills.

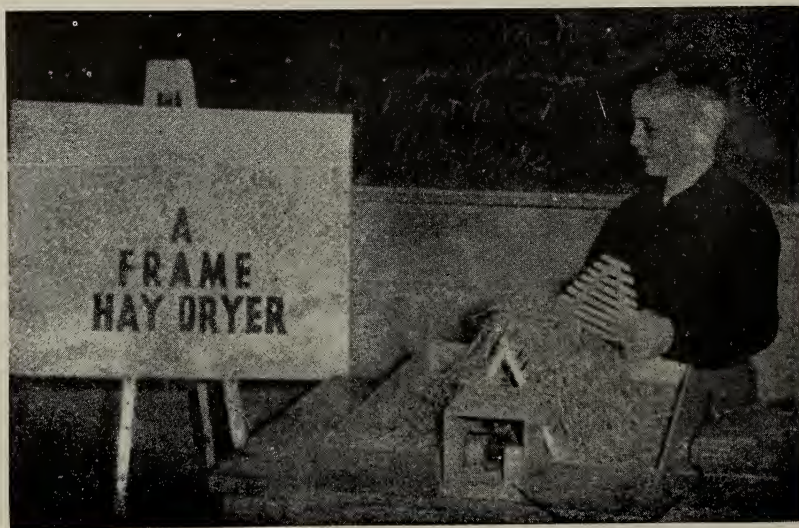
4-H'ERS SHOW HOW

THE fact that you are from Missouri doesn't bother 5,000 New York State 4-H demonstrators one bit. Showing "how" is their business, and they feel quite at home presenting better practices of agriculture and homemaking that they have learned through their 4-H Club work. They are good too, these young people—they know what they are talking about—it's everyday practice with them.

Want to know how to barbecue a chicken, feed a calf, plan a garden,

or take care of a tractor properly? If you do, take time to look in on one of these demonstrators. It's all in a day's work as far as they are concerned. Or maybe you would like to know how to plant a tree, test your soil, or make corsages. You name it and chances are that one of the 4-H'ers in your neighborhood has selected the idea for a demonstration topic. If one of them has, you are in luck, for you will have an opportunity to see why giving a demonstration is an important part of the New York State 4-H Club program. Listen to—and observe, if you will—that 10-year-old boy over there who is going to tell and show you how to grade eggs for market. It is his first demonstration. Note his enthusiasm and confidence, and the careful preparation he has made for his presentation. There is little doubt he will

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This young showman, who knows how to interest his audience and put across his message, is just one of thousands of 4-H demonstrators.

BOB KULL

Information Specialist
Washington

"OF ALL the confused, purposeless, time-wasting deals I ever got hooked on, this takes the beat."

Hank Krebser flung himself down on his not-too-soft bunk in our room in Dorm G at the University of Maryland. Then he reared up again, glared across at me and said, "(Censored) . . . I have half a notion to pack up and go home."

At the moment many of us, the 47 extension workers in Dorm C and G, were letting off steam in the privacy of our rooms. We had gotten involved on the Human Relations Workshop (June 23-August 1) with scholarships offered to every State. One week had passed.

But in the next 5 weeks we did a complete about face. Almost to a person, I believe we were satisfied that the time had been well worth it.

The workshop, in the Institute of Child Study at the University, has been running 5 years for teachers. It was an experiment for extension workers, because it is normally a three-summer deal, and there was a lot of skepticism among the staff that we could get much in 6 weeks. But we did get a great deal.

Ramrod was Ed Aiton, executive director of the National 4-H Club Foundation, which arranged for the scholarships from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Top hand was Dr. Glenn Dildine, an unassuming, learned but practical gent, who is one of the most patient persons I've ever met. We in Extension are lucky, because Glenn left the University in September to join the 4-H Foundation. Hal Bottrell, director of the Community Laboratory Program, University of Houston, also worked with us, along with the regular Institute staff.

Our group represented 32 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and South America. There were 18 State 4-H workers, 4 county 4-H workers, 10

county agents, 6 home demonstration agents, 4 State specialists, and 2 people from the New England Pilot Project. We mixed with about 200 teachers in lectures and one seminar, had two strictly extension sessions.

Our first loud gripes, believe it or not, came from the freedom we had: no reading assignments, no exams, no term papers, no dictatorship in class (we sat in a circle in chairs, fixed our own objectives, and the instructor merely counseled—the "group dynamics" approach). We handled this freedom, I am ashamed to say, like a hot potato—because we had come expecting to be told what to do. However, we gradually clarified our individual and group objectives, got to know the staff and each other, and got down to business.

Our subject matter was "human development"—the conclusions that scientists have been drawing in the last 15 years, since they've been mixing the facts from 8 or 10 sciences, physical and social, of the human being. We got it from 12 lectures, from reading, and from the staff in class. I gained an understanding that you and I have learned how to act in our own way from the myriad of complex, variable, and unique influences we call our environment or background.

Conclusion: You are doing the best you know how, in light of what the world (your family, friends, society) has taught you. If your "education" has been good (or bad), your behavior is good (or bad)—so I can't blame you for your bad actions. Instead, I'll absorb your kicks, with patience, understanding, and sympathy. And if I'm good to you, you'll be good to me. In short, science is backing up the Golden Rule.

Why study human relations? First, because it's the most common experience of mankind. And the most abused. Most of men's troubles stem from two causes; the whims of nature, and the inability of people to get along together. Human relations is learning how to get along.



Second, it's a skill, and whether we like it or not, as teachers, mind changers, or opinion influencers, we are human relations specialists (good or bad) first, and subject-matter salesmen second.

Third, human relations is merely another term for public relations.

In some ways, the workshop was like a smorgasbord, to borrow a phrase from Everett Bierman of the 4-H Foundation; we were free to select, sample, and chew any idea we chose.

In other ways, it was like a 6-week stretch on a psychiatrist's couch; we talked endlessly, in class or out, trying to analyze ourselves, our jobs, and extension problems, in light of our new information. It was a chance to get away from the job far enough and long enough to see the forest, a real chance for unfettered reading and thinking.

Mixing that many extension folks of different ages, experience, areas and phases of work, sent some constructive sparks flying. And listening to the teachers, I really understood the value and effectiveness of our voluntary program for the first time.

I learned, I hope, in this business of teaching, to be a lot less dogmatic—because, no matter what sort of instrument you use, you cannot ram knowledge down anyone's throat. And I learned, I hope, to be a lot more open-minded about some of this "theoretical, psychological stuff" we are hearing more of.

If you should attend a similar workshop, I imagine that you, too, will roar like a bear and buck like a bronc—at first. But I'll wager that at the end you'll be cool, calm, and collected. "Well integrated" as they say in the trade.

Successful Leader Training

in the Family Life Program

MRS. N. MAY LARSON, Extension Specialist in Child Development and Family Life, Massachusetts

LEADER-training programs in the field of family life can pay off. Each year there are more and more examples of how leader training can be applied to family life programs even though they are less tangible than some other phases of home-making.

Last fall two counties in Massachusetts carried on a leader-training program in parent education in co-operation with the parent teacher association. These programs marked the beginning of a follow-up plan of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to train more lay leaders in parent education. The success of the leader-training work in each of the two counties is best illustrated by the fact this year half of Massachusetts' 12 county extension services plan to carry on similar programs.

In Middlesex County, the people chose the subject *The School Age Child*. Local P. T. A. groups in three different areas in the county selected a total of 61 lay leaders who were sent to leader training meetings.

The idea was that these lay leaders would come back to their small communities and carry on discussions of subjects covered in their leader-training meetings to supplement the articles and study outlines presented each month in the *National Parent Teachers* magazine. We found the following techniques were used with great success in these leader training meetings: movies, film strips, posters, buzz sessions, playlets, role playing, recordings, and dramatization of ordinary home incidents.

Following these leader-training meetings, the leaders returned to their own communities and went to work. Their first step was securing the cooperation of teachers, principals, school librarians, and of course the parents themselves.

To explain the purpose of the pro-

gram (to help in rearing and further enjoying children) a flier was sent home with the school children to their parents.

Also, leaflets were circulated at the initial P. T. A. meetings of the year. These were signed, with no obligation by interested persons. The signers then were divided into groups, and each group decided when and where they wanted to meet. Original plans called for only three meetings, but the interest in and success of the program is demonstrated by the fact that one group held not three but eight meetings with a total enrollment of 54 women.

In these group meetings, sometimes led by the lay leaders, sometimes by the women themselves, the leaders shared their material with the people, adding to the discussion in the form of techniques, devices, and aid which

they had picked up at the leader-training meetings.

From all reports the subject matter and methods of the group meetings dovetailed beautifully with the monthly material in the *Parent Teacher* magazine.

A library in at least one community provided books for each meeting.

Last fall the groups discussed such topics as: At what age can you expect children to begin hanging up their own clothes, and putting away books and toys; should parents help with home work; responsibilities scaled to size; money in their jeans; and whose business is the school curriculum.

The response to all these meetings has been gratifying and we're looking forward to another very successful year.

South of the Border

A. H. WALKER, Extension Range Specialist, Texas

AN inter-American range and livestock management school was conducted in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, during June of this year. The leading agricultural authorities in Mexico and Central America realize that their future lies in the proper management of grass and livestock. These authorities heard about the successful extension county agent range school which has been conducted for the past 5 years by the Range and Forestry Department and Texas Extension Service. They decided that such a course, including livestock management, was most advisable for Mexico and the Central American countries. This short course was arranged by the Technical Cooperation Program of the Inter-American Institute of Agricul-

tural Sciences, Turrialba, Costa Rica. Dr. Jorge de Alba, in charge of livestock programs, northern zone of the Technical Cooperation Program was the organizer of the course, and taught the livestock-management portion.

Personnel attending the course numbered 43 and came from five Central American countries, Haiti, four States of Mexico, Bolivia, and Venezuela. Headquarters for the course was Saltillo, Coahuila. Dr. Lorenzo Martinez, Director of the "Escuela Superior de Agricultura" in Saltillo, provided facilities and local expenses for the course. Field trips and class work on livestock judging and management, plant identification, range management, range con-

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Program Development in Iowa

E. F. GRAFF, Chairman
Program Development Committee, Iowa



The State advisory committee to the Extension Service met with staff members to consider program content, emphasis, and methods.

IOWA has been attempting to "pin point" its program planning this year more nearly on an analysis of problems and situations, following the annual extension conference. A series of discussions was held on evaluation and plans of work. After the annual conference a series of 18 program development conferences was held throughout the State for members of county extension program development committees. The Iowa Extension Service has systematically followed the plan of holding district meetings for committee members for a number of years. The series this year is believed to have been more meaningful to members of county committees than any previous one. For this series of conferences five objectives were kept in mind: (1) To discuss the "role" of Extension, its philosophy and relationships, (2) to review how to get at

problems and state objectives, (3) to explain the relationship between the county committees and the special activity committees, (4) to build the importance of the county committee, and (5) to emphasize that program development is a continuous process.

The day's program for each conference was divided into three parts. The first one dealt with the "role" of the Extension Service and the functioning of the program-planning process. The second part dealt with methods of getting at problems, needs, and situations. The third part dealt with how to go about determining a problem for major emphasis. A number of devices to be used in these conferences were prepared by district supervisors in agriculture and home economics with the assistance of several specialists. The devices included sample questionnaires, dis-

cussion group outlines, and an inventory form of the different sources of information which could be used in getting at the situation in the different counties.

In spite of unfavorable weather during the second week of the series of meetings, a total of 307 county committee members were present from 92 counties. In addition, 173 county extension workers and 30 specialists were in attendance. The specialists were present to observe and assist in the discussions. Thirty-nine other local leaders of extension programs participated.

After this series of conferences the State advisory committee to the Extension Service met February 21 and 22 at Ames with representatives of the Extension staff to consider program content, emphasis, and methods being followed. This advisory committee is made up of 18 farm men and women—9 of each—who are selected for a 3-year term, the terms of office being staggered. These people are or have been members of their own county program committees and serve as a liaison group between the needs of the counties as expressed in their programs and the facilities offered by the State extension service. The committee met again in July.

In the March series of district extension conferences for county extension workers, half a day's time was given to a discussion on how to build plans of work for problems needing educational solutions. In planning these conferences and in the discussions, Ken Warner's four questions were used. These are: What is the situation? Why is this? What should be done? Why don't they do it now?

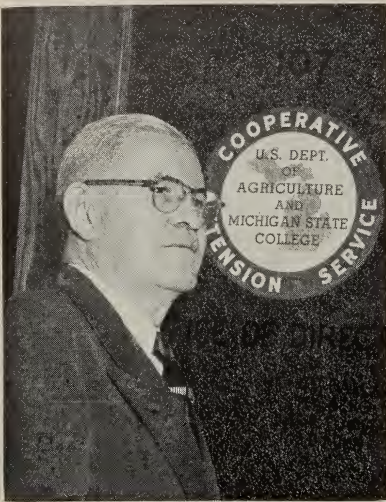
These conferences were under the direction of district supervisors with specialists acting as resource people.

After these different conferences, county extension workers worked with their committees and completed programs and plans of work by July 1, 1952. These programs are for the year October 1 to September 30. When programs are completed supervisors review them in each county and arrange for the necessary specialist help and training for staff members.

Ballard Looks Back

C. V. BALLARD

Retiring Director of Extension, Michigan



C. V. Ballard

I AM FULLY aware of the fact that man is admonished against looking backward once he has set his hand to the plow. But being so close to the headland, as I am, I have concluded that a little peek probably won't mar the dead furrow perceptibly.

So I will mildly transgress and glance back over 37 years of plowing in the extension field. The casual, over-all look reveals some trash not well covered, a few erratic furrows, some too deep, some too shallow, and some conspicuously kinked. Each of these blemishes brings to mind our experience with primitive equipment, youthful judgment, warped guide stakes and plenty of green stumps. But on the whole, it presents a very gratifying picture. Few blemishes appear which will not readily yield in the fitting. Incidentally, in viewing the landscape, an even more impressive sight meets the eye in the straight lands already struck out, in improved equipment on hand and a thoroughly loyal crew which has no impulse to gaze over its collective shoulder. So much for craftsmanship as viewed at close range. Admittedly, final judgment as to values is best left to posterity. Now to the plowman.

I find a common curiosity among my colleagues as to my appraisal of 37 years' experience in the extension field from a personal viewpoint. Considering its ups and downs, its

successes and failures, its griefs and joys, they want to know just what the balance sheet shows for Extension as a profession. Well here are my views on the subject.

Considering objectively, any job or profession should be assayed in the light of its demands and rewards. So let's take a look at our profession from these two viewpoints. What are the job's demands? How exacting and consuming are they? Does it pay off? If so, in what terms?

As to demands, I must confess that 37 years is too short a period in which to find a time when all demands have been met. In fact, demands for service always seem to accelerate faster than they can be disposed of.

As to whether this is a desirable or undesirable situation depends entirely upon one's viewpoint. If demands are interpreted as coercing influences, then they are galling. If interpreted as opportunities, then they present a pleasant outlook. To me, demands always meant someone needed me and that became a soul-warming thought. True, sometimes I appeared to complain about the pressure of work but come to think of it, I guess I was only trying to find a becoming way of saying; "Look, see how much my services are in demand. Folks like me." But somehow it never seemed quite proper to tell the truth about it.

To the possessor of an orderly mind, a mind which can relax only after all the chores are done extension work must be something of a nightmare. The hold-over of unfinished tasks must be extremely annoying. However, to most of us, the demands of Extension do not rate as harsh directives or orders with time and output specifications attached. As a matter of fact, they are largely the results of previous successful effort. If they are so recognized, they become no more frustrating than any other form of applause. It is then that demands are

interpreted as self-generated opportunities. True, with this concept of demand, the worker often becomes his most severe taskmaster. He finds himself hard pressed by the momentum of self inflicted and accepted tasks. He paces his own effort by a grueling time schedule of his own design.

Regardless of the worker's concept of demands, there seems to be universal agreement on one point. Extension has at least one redeeming quality. It has variety. The job never becomes stagnant. New problems, new faces, new experiences add zest to the work and give it a perpetual new look.

Summed up, one must conclude that extension work rates as an all-consuming job. However, its diversity and personal freedom, initiative and self discipline which may be exercised on the job give it a distinctive character.

Now to the pay-off. If a person's objective in life is to amass a material fortune, he should not waste his time in extension work. It doesn't require a mathematical genius to figure that out. The point needs no further elaboration.

However, if a reasonably secure position with adequate remuneration frugally managed to rear and educate a family, meets the material requirements of the worker, Extension could well receive favorable consideration. This is especially true in view of the fact that the employer traditionally has a deep and genuine concern for the well-being of the employee.

As for me, these specifications satisfy my modest desires. I have always been pretty well satisfied with my lot. This complacency is an outgrowth of an observation of long standing. I have observed that regardless of what Dunn and Bradstreet has to say regarding a man's financial status, it is quite impossible

(Continued on page 190)

RURAL homemakers in Kentucky are learning upholstery. It is the result of an intensive 6-day training school given in June to three home furnishings specialists and 14 home demonstration agents at Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Refinishing furniture, reworking spring cushions and making slip-covers have long been popular among Kentucky homemakers. In making the latter, they found that chairs often needed more than spring cushions rebuilt to put them in condition. Consequently, a course in upholstery was arranged.

Each person enrolling brought with her a chair stripped to the frame, with all exposed parts refinished. With the exception of two new frames all were old.

Final costs varied considerably (\$11.08 to \$23.34) due to the kind of stuffing and padding used, and whether it was new or reworked. The use of foam rubber and rubberized curled hair also upped the total. The latter figure above was that of all new material.

Total upholstery costs ranged from \$7.50 to \$27.50 a chair.

Following an explanation of the tools to be used, the work was done individually. As problems arose, they were used for class discussion.

Should anyone think upholstering is light pick-up work, a review of the hours put in by the workers will dis-

Agents Study Upholstery

ORINNE JOHNSON

Assistant in Public Information, Kentucky



Venice Lovelady and Vivian Curnutt upholster a new chair frame.

pel any such thought. On the first day, they worked as most people do from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. On succeeding days, they were at work at 7 o'clock in the morning, stopping only for lunch and dinner, after which they put in several more hours.

That there is a demand for such a course was seen in Fayette County.

Twenty-three leaders responded to the announcement that the work would be presented to homemakers in July.

It is expected that other home agents attending the Berea short course will hold similar schools within the year, said Vivian Curnutt, home furnishing specialist.

Agents Organize Range Management Schools

MONTANA county agents took the initiative in arranging for in-service training with good results.

Five in-service range management schools were scheduled throughout the State through the efforts of the district directors of the Montana County Agents Association. Karl G. Parker, extension range specialist, and Gene F. Payne, assistant professor of range management, cooperated in holding these schools. Schools were held at Billings, Bozeman, Hot Springs, Wolf Point, and Great Falls.

The in-service schools consisted of

a 2-day session devoted to classroom work and field trips. The first day's program began with a review of economic conditions in range management, a discussion on selective grazing by livestock, and range plant identification work. Preparation of plant specimens for use in meetings received major attention on the program, and the day's program was concluded with a field trip devoted to range plant identification work.

The second day's program consisted mainly of working with the Dyksterhuis method of range condition determination, moisture infiltration

as affected by range condition, and poisonous plants control. The conference ended with a round-table discussion on recommendations for range work in extension.

This was the second series of in-service range management schools, the first being held a year ago.

Montana agents responsible for the organization of the schools were J. K. Ross, Musselshell County; Owen Wirak, Gallatin County; D. O. Schrupp, Valley County; K. F. Newby, Fergus County; and W. P. Thomas, Ravalli County.

T. H. ALEXANDER
County Agricultural Agent
Yellowstone County, Mont.

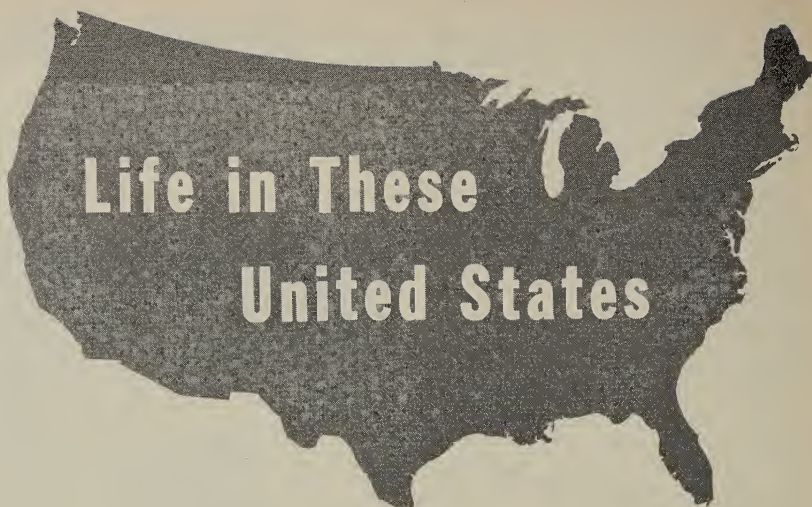
HOW AN EXCHANGE IS ORGANIZED

"HOW DID you select the Minnesota 4-H members taking part in the Interstate 4-H Exchange project?" and "Did it take a lot of work to make the arrangements for the trip?" were the questions most frequently asked by county extension agents and State staff members whenever the Minnesota delegation went this summer. Both of these questions show that many extension workers are wondering if it might be possible to start some such exchange program between their county and another county or between their State and another State.

The Interstate 4-H exchange project which has developed between Minnesota and Mississippi is an outgrowth of the International Farm Youth Exchange project and a discussion between R. O. Monosmith and Leonard Harkness, Mississippi and Minnesota State 4-H leaders. This summer's trip of Minnesota 4-H members to Mississippi completed the second phase of the project.

In 1951, 26 Mississippi 4-H members spent 3 weeks in Minnesota living and working with Minnesota 4-H members and their families. They saw some of the points of interest in the State and accompanied 4-H members on club tours, visited club meetings, attended club camps, saw county fairs in action, and exchanged ideas on 4-H, farming, weather, family life, and fishing and hunting. At the end of the first year's experience, Mr. Monosmith wrote to Mr. Harkness: "After hearing of the wonderful experiences of our delegation to your State this year, I am sure that nothing we have added to the 4-H program in recent years is of more significance than this Interstate 4-H Exchange program."

With this experience as a springboard, the 1952 phase of the exchange was given the go-ahead signal. Blanche Goad, Mississippi associate 4-H Club leader, and I were assigned the job of detailed planning. Miss Goad made all the arrangements for the stay of the Minnesota delegation in Mississippi, and I made all the arrangements for the trip including



Interstate 4-H exchanges are on the increase. Several States have tried it and are enthusiastic. Haywood County, N. C., and Washington County, Iowa, were among the first in '49 and '50 (described in *Review* of November '50, page 190). Last year Mississippi young folks went to Minnesota (September '51, page 150). This year Minnesota young folks returned the visit; Puerto Rican 4-H members exchanged visits with the mainland (March '52, page 43), and Goshen County, Wyo., went to Washington County, Iowa.

stop-over points and, with my wife, accompanied the delegation throughout the tour.

Minnesota's 27 delegates were from 27 Minnesota counties representing all sections of the State. In addition to acting as good-will ambassadors they were observant of the agriculture and home life that they found in the South. The actual living and working with 4-H members is the core of the exchange program, but added to this activity there was much of the traditional southern hospitality and entertainment. The delegates were separated for part of their stay when they went in small groups to live in 15 Mississippi counties. In addition there were 15 more Mississippi counties that entertained the group along the route.

High lights of the trip included meeting 4-H members and county extension agents in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, as well as Mississippi. They went to picnics, square dances, ate watermelon, visited a major rice-growing area, went to a light opera in St. Louis, visited a commercial research farm, visited the cotton mar-

keting area in Memphis, saw New Salem State Park, swam in the Gulf, went through some of the famous sections of New Orleans, and crossed the Mississippi on a ferry.

In Mississippi they visited three 4-H training centers and several camps and spent 3 days taking part in the Mississippi State Club Congress where they met 4-H members from every Mississippi county. They saw rice, cotton, okra, tung, pecans, and many other crops growing for the first time. They were surprised at the amount of livestock they found in Mississippi. They enjoyed seeing the famous old homes in the Natches and Greenville areas. In short, they had the time of their lives and a full educational experience for 26 glorious days.

Selecting Interstate Delegates

Careful selection of delegates for such a program of interstate exchange is very important. The members live together closely while on the bus and are constantly faced with new experiences as a part of a group or individually when they go to live in strange communities. This abil-

ity to get along with others was one of the basic considerations in choosing the Minnesota delegation. The delegates selected were not necessarily "winners." They were selected because of their strong 4-H record and their ability to add something to the group. One of their major assignments on their return is to report to the local clubs and county councils nearby. All along the way they wrote articles for their local newspapers as well as for a Minneapolis daily paper, co-sponsor of the trip this year.

Actual selection of the delegates was made by the county extension agents in cooperation with three or four local 4-H leaders and businessmen. This committee looked over the active junior leaders between the ages of 16 and 19 in the county and asked five or more to fill out the application blank, giving their background, and to write a short letter on "What I think I can contribute to and learn from a month's trip to Mississippi." The committee made the selection of a delegate and an alternate of the same sex and sent their selection to the State 4-H office for final approval.

Arrangements for the trip were made easy all along the line by the enthusiasm and cooperation of the county extension agents and the county 4-H leaders' councils. In Mississippi there were invitations from many counties that had had delegates in Minnesota the year before to "have the delegation come our way." States through which the delegation passed also rolled out the welcome mat and took advantage of the opportunity to have some of their 4-H members meet 4-H'ers from another State.

The trip was not a free trip for the members. They put in some money toward their meals and lodging enroute. The county 4-H leaders' councils and others in the counties from which the delegates came shared some of the cost. A substantial sum was generously contributed by a Minneapolis daily newspaper as a public service to help with the cost of chartering the bus. They were co-sponsors with the Minnesota Extension Service and the Mississippi Extension Service. And the Mississippi

hosts were more than generous.

In brief, then, the pattern which has been developed regarding arrangements and financing is as follows: The visiting State arranges for transportation to and from the host State and most of the transportation within the host State. Members of the visiting State group pay their own way when making stopovers so as not to be a burden on local groups located near special points of interest. The two States jointly decide the dates when the visit will be made. The visiting State makes all contacts with States through which it will be traveling. Once inside the host State, the host State takes over. The host State makes out the itinerary and arranges for the 4-H families to be hosts to individual 4-H members. The host State takes care of most of the meals, lodging expenses, and special entertainment.

It takes detailed planning and some months of preparation on the part of both the visiting State and the host State—but it is worth it. The Interstate 4-H Exchange project which Minnesota and Mississippi have sponsored has valuable citizenship training possibilities which can be expanded into a most significant part of the 4-H program in many States and counties throughout the Nation.

ROBERT R. PINCHES
State Rural Youth Agent,
Minnesota

VISITING WESTERNERS REPORT

SOME 30 Goshen County, Wyo., 4-H

Club members and their leaders spent 8 days in July as guests of Washington County, Iowa, farm families, in an interstate exchange program in which the Wyoming 4-H'ers and their families will be hosts next summer to a group from the Iowa county. They were met a few miles out of Washington, Iowa, by an Iowa highway patrol escort and a welcoming 4-H group which took them into town for a get-acquainted reception and assignment to farm homes in the county. Washington County and its county seat, the town of Washington,

(Continued on page 190)



New crops, familiar 4-H projects under new conditions, a Negro 4-H training center, and swinging the hoe with new friends interested the Minnesotans.

The Job of the County Agent

More slants on the subject, continuing the series of articles begun last fall

TELEPHONE QUESTIONS

COUNTY Agent Jack McCullough, Tarrant County, Tex., throws some light on the job of the county agent by recording the 67 different questions asked him in one week over the telephone. These ranged from questions about the baby's crib to questions about farms owned in Mississippi and California. Some of those chosen at random from Agent McCullough's list are given below:

My stock tank has dried up. Do you know where I can lease a pasture with some grass and water?

I have stinging lizards in my house. How can I get rid of them?

I have crabgrass mixed in with my Bermuda grass. How can I kill the crabgrass without hurting the Bermuda grass?

I have some fruit trees dying. What is the cause?

I have a 20-acre field which drains to the southeast corner. It is washing and I want to dam it up and put in a pipe or tin horn to let the water through. What size pipe should I use?

I want a bulletin showing the teeth of a cow.

I would like to settle a claim in the Sacramento Valley on apple trees. How far are apple trees generally spaced and how many trees do you have per acre and what would be the value of 1, 2, and 3-year old trees on the acre basis, the value of mature trees on an acre basis, and what would be their value on a production standpoint per acre?

I have some pullets that pick each other's tails out. What is the cause and what should I do?

I have a 210-acre farm and would like for you to go over it with me and suggest what kind of grass to plant.

How can I get my soil tested?

How old should pigs be before they are castrated?

I would like to have some information on how to go about leasing State farm lands.

Where can I get an eight-nozzle cotton sprayer?

What are the ginnings for Tarrant County for the past 4 years? I would like to know the number of bales ginned for each year.

I have a pear tree dying with black all over the leaves. I do not see any insects. What could be the cause?

I would like to join the dairy herd-improvement association.

I would like to plant strawberries under a cypress tree. Do you think it would be all right?

I have for sale some registered Duroc Jersey gilts. If you should know of anyone who wants them I shall appreciate your having them contact me.

I would like to know something about clover, especially the owner's share and the tenant's share, the charge for harvesting, and the average yield per acre of seed.

Please send me a blueprint giving the layout for beef cattle buildings on a farm or ranch.

My cucumbers are blooming but not bearing. What could be the matter with them and what should I do?

The leaves on my cotton have shriveled up and look funny. I would like for you to come out and see what you think is my trouble.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD AGENT?

THE making of a good county agricultural agent may be in the hands of Providence, but in Michigan administrators have learned at least a few of his qualifications.

A comprehensive study of county

extension workers and how they spend their time on the job has revealed to Michigan extension administrators that "highly successful" and "less successful" county agents divide their time equally between office and field work, but the better agents have twice as many office callers and almost three times as many telephone calls. They write more letters and more news stories; they travel more miles in a year and visit almost twice as many farms as the less highly rated agents.

John T. Stone, specialist in training for the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service, conducted the job analysis of the Michigan agricultural agents. The study is being used to set up extension curricula at Michigan State College.

In broad terms, the agents were found to spend a third of their time in direct personal contact with individuals, a third in group meetings, and a third in planning and office procedure. Specifically, the agents were consulting with individuals in their counties 32 percent of the time. They were in group meetings or talking to masses of people on the radio 31 per cent of the time. The remaining 37 percent was spent in activities not directly contacting people, such as writing reports, planning programs, answering mail, and writing news and radio material. Incidentally, Stone's study revealed that the average agent in Michigan spends almost 12 percent of his time in traveling from place to place.

Teaching methods have changed during the past 20 years, according to a survey of Michigan county-agent reports. The use of radio as a teaching medium has grown by leaps and bounds, while the number of demonstrations and tours has decreased. However, the fewer meetings are now

better attended and are of a more educational nature. Another change in procedure is the decrease in number of farm visits made by the county agent and the material increase in office and telephone calls.

Michigan agricultural agents have responded to changes in interest among the population, Stone's study revealed. In 1920 the average Michigan extension worker devoted 5.9 percent of his time to economic problems, whereas in 1950 he spent approximately 13 percent of his time working with farmers on economic problems. "This trend reflects the constantly expanding role of extension education, and stresses the need for providing future staff members more training in economics," Stone writes.

From field observation during the study, it appears that rural people follow a complex pattern of social credits and obligations. Michigan folks who are helped by a county agent seem to feel a strong obligation to him and so the agent accumulates a wealth of good will. When the extension worker needs support—or someone to lead a 4-H Club or try a new farm practice—the people feel obligated to respond. Their response gives the people an opportunity to repay their social debt which is personally satisfying to them, Stone concluded.

Farm and Family Living

(Continued from page 171)

sible. Their planning and hard work were major factors in making the day an outstanding success. In the words of Director Williams, "See your extension agents' means more now than ever before."

This story is but a part of the chapters that were unfolded in the climax of a "day's work well done." With a pattern set because of Kansas needs, desires, and progressive spirit to accomplish definite goals, it was only natural for both commercial and educational interests to join hands in a common undertaking—to stage a demonstration that would have common interests in the advancement of a major industry.

The Hobbs Day demonstration may well be considered a symbol of a State-wide program that is being enacted on thousands of farms within the 105 counties of Kansas. These farms may not be converted in a single day to the zenith of farm and home planning as in the case of this Smith County farm, but in some degree balanced farming and family living ideas are being put into practice throughout this Midwest State. From Paul Gilpin, county agricultural agent, and Lois Cooley, home demonstration agent in Smith County, to the most recent recruit in the Kansas Extension Service, the story of this balanced program is being told farmers, homemakers, and rural youth. Businessmen of town and city join enthusiastically with their farm associates in encouraging the adoption of recommended practices.

Bankers and other businessmen, organizations, such as the State Chamber of Commerce, are back of the idea. It was 3 years ago that the State Chamber of Commerce offered for the first time a balanced farming and family living State award for the outstanding family developing their farm and home plans along the established plans set forth under the 10-point program.

Is such a demonstration as that at the Hobbs farm a valuable teaching aid? This question may be best answered by quoting Bruce Wilson of Riley County, who remarked: "Four of my neighbors and I drove out for the day. . . The idea of a balanced farming day was worth while. The score card should receive much publicity. I'll bet that the things viewed and listened to that day went back to almost every county in Kansas and some of the adjoining States. This was one of the biggest and best programs ever put on for the agriculture of Kansas."

What such a program may mean to the Kansas farmer and his family is summed up by Director L. C. Williams, when he says: "A balanced farming and family living program can help you provide a good living, security, education, health, recreation, and spiritual well-being for you and your family."

Here's How You Do It

(Continued from page 174)

convince you that it is important to know egg grades. But don't stop there with your observation; you might as well get your money's worth. Take another look at this potential adult citizen. Do you think the training he is getting today will help him in his business of being a community leader tomorrow? Your answer is obvious.

Good teachers, these youngsters—lots of showmanship, too. You couldn't find better salesmen for the Extension Service. We should use them more at adult meetings. Take that older 4-H demonstrator over there. She's been giving 4-H demonstrations on homemaking projects for 7 years now. Pretty cool, isn't she? Lots of poise, good posture, and well groomed. She knows the topic she is demonstrating inside and out. She's enrolling in the college of home economics next fall. Her experience in giving 4-H demonstrations should help with her college career. When she finishes college, chances are she will find ready employment in the profession of her choice.

Good idea, these demonstrations. Ought to have more of them.

- Those who knew MRS. ANNETTE T. HERR, Massachusetts State Home Demonstration leader from 1926 to 1944, were saddened to hear of her death last July 9.

- JOHN B. GARTNER, extension specialist in floriculture and ornamental horticulture in North Carolina, has returned to his duties there after a year's leave of absence to work on his doctorate at Michigan State College.

- Among those whose retirement from active service is keenly felt in the ranks are BELLE BURKE, an extension worker for 37 years. For the last 30 years she has been the efficient and understanding district agent in northern Virginia. The editor of the Review is one of those who will miss her friendly cooperation. She is succeeded by EVA MINIX.

Relation of Extension to Cooperatives in Japan

GORDON H. WARD, formerly in charge of the agricultural cooperative program in the Agriculture Division of the Natural Resources Section of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

IN THE FALL of 1948, farmers in one-third of the villages in Japan had a new experience. They could thenceforth obtain advice about their production problems without having to pay an annual levy to finance this type of service. Surprising as it may be, many farmers preferred to continue to pay the levy in order to be able to call in their old friend the production technician on the staff of the village cooperative, when something went wrong with their crops. They didn't have confidence in the young chap on the green bicycle whom the Agricultural Improvement Section of the prefectural (State) government had stationed in the village as their farm adviser. Even after 3 years when there is a farm adviser in virtually every farm village, the members of some local cooperatives still vote approval of the levy to support the services of the cooperative's production technician. To understand this situation it is necessary to review half a century of agricultural history in Japan.

When the growing population of Japan overtook the domestically produced food supply at the turn of the century, the Government took two measures to stimulate the increased farm output. It enacted the Agricultural Society Law in 1899 and the Industrial Cooperative Law in 1900. The law of 1899 established the Imperial Agricultural Society, 46 prefectural societies, and a local agricultural society in each city, town, and village. Every farmer had to be a member of the local society and pay annual dues to help support its activities. The Government paid a subsidy to enable each society to employ a farming technician to give personal instruction to farmers on new methods of increasing their yields of rice

and other food crops. This program continued unchanged until World War II.

In accordance with the provisions of the law of 1900, the Government sponsored the establishment of industrial cooperatives as savings and loan associations to provide production credit for farmers.

In 1943 the Agricultural Organization Law merged the industrial cooperatives with the agricultural societies and made membership compulsory for every farmer. Through the integrated system of the National Agricultural Association, the 46 prefectural associations, and the 10,721 local agricultural associations, the Government regimented farmers in support of the war program. The local association established a quota of rice, grains, white potatoes, and sweetpotatoes which every farmer had to deliver for sale to the Government at fixed prices. The proceeds were credited to the member's de-

posit account, but he could withdraw only limited sums. Payments for his rations of fertilizer and other scarce items were deducted from his deposits as well as settlement for his quota of war bonds.

Occupation Initiated Agrarian Reform

After the surrender, basic Occupation policy required the strengthening of the democratic tendencies of the Japanese people to forestall the resurgence of aggressive militarism. In order to do this in the farm villages, it was necessary to abolish the Government control over farmers exercised through the agricultural associations and the feudalistic domination of farm people by the landlords. Agrarian reform first destroyed the power of the landlords by Government purchase of their lands and resale of the land to the tenants. This made owner-cultivators the predominant type of farmer in Japan.

In December 1947 a law was enacted abolishing all agricultural associations as of August 14, 1948. A companion law, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law, author-



Japanese farm wives take an interest in the village cooperative and meet with the directors to discuss cooperative principles and practices.

ized farmers to organize and operate cooperatives in accordance with internationally recognized cooperative principles. Simultaneously, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Division was established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to administer the law. A cooperative section was formed in the governments of the 46 prefectures to conduct supervisory and educational activities locally.

When the new cooperative law went into effect, an intensive educational program was undertaken to explain independent member-controlled cooperatives to farm people and Government officials. Virtually no one knew how a cooperative operates in response to the members' will or how it functions as an efficient business enterprise in competition with other kinds of business concerns. Experience had been entirely with the Government sponsored and directed industrial cooperatives and their successor agricultural associations which were completely controlled by the Government.

Periodic conferences are held on the national, prefectural, and county levels for directors, officers, and managers of cooperatives and federations to consider current problems and their solution. These conferences also cover the duties and responsibilities of elected officials, business management, efficient operation of cooperative services, financing, and other subjects of current importance. Most such conferences are sponsored by the national and prefectural governments for financial reasons, with the education federations assisting.

These educational programs are making an important contribution to the progress of cooperatives in Japan. Considering the paternalistic relationship of the Government to cooperatives before 1948, remarkable progress has been made since then in developing member-controlled cooperatives. Many problems must be solved to develop the new cooperative organizations into soundly financed and efficiently operated business enterprises. A number of cooperatives and federations have demonstrated that these problems can be solved.

In the early days of the extension

program the Extension Service and the farm advisers experienced hostility and competition from the prefectural education federations and many local cooperatives which had farming technicians on their staffs. The cooperatives and federations considered that the Extension Service had invaded the field of production guidance to farmers. This had been their province for nearly half a century. They inherited the production specialists from the dissolved agricultural associations. Many of these technicians had worked for the agricultural societies before the war.

Acting on the advice of the cooperative and extension specialist of the Occupation, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Division and the Cooperative Sections of the prefectural governments adopted the policy that cooperatives and federations should not duplicate or compete with the Extension Service. It was pointed out that there was no need for the farmer to pay a levy to the cooperative to duplicate the service which he was receiving from the Government and supporting with his taxes. Economic factors exerted pressure in support of this policy. The education federations and many small cooperatives found it difficult to meet their expenses. As rapidly as the extension budget allowed expansion of the staff of farm advisers and prefectural extension specialists, qualified personnel transferred from the cooperatives and federations. Now that there is a farm adviser in virtually every village, it is probable that farmers will soon find that they can get satisfactory service from him. However, it is likely that in villages producing fruit, livestock, silk, or some special products requiring specialized knowledge, farmers will continue to vote levies in support of an able production specialist on the staff of the cooperative to supplement the work of the farm adviser. Most of the prefectural education federations maintain production-marketing technicians in the main and county branch offices to advise local cooperatives. Reports from the Extension Division indicate that these technicians are supplementing the work of the Extension Service to meet better the needs of farmers and their families.

National 4-H Achievement To Be Observed November 8

At a recent meeting of the Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work, Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, it was voted to change the observance of National 4-H Achievement Week to that of National 4-H Achievement Day and that the observance for 1952 would be held on November 8.

The State 4-H Club leaders who voted for this change believe there are several advantages in this change. Among them are: It will eliminate the confusion of having two 4-H Weeks; it will accent on a national basis the 4-H Achievement Days observed on the local level throughout the country; and it will be comparable in a way to the "birthdays" of other youth-serving agencies which are observed in addition to the observance of some week by each of these organizations, bearing in mind that each youth organization feels a definite responsibility to bring its work before the public at regular intervals.

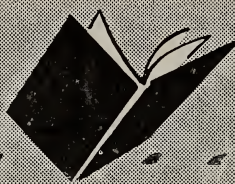
National 4-H Achievement Day, the leaders believe, can really function in all the ways that have made the observance of National 4-H Achievement Week so useful in furthering the 4-H program in previous years.

- A portrait of "Mother" Walker, the beloved extension pioneer—one of the first home demonstration agents, was recently placed in the home demonstration office at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. Painted by Dr. B. O. Williams, Georgia sociologist, formerly on the South Carolina Extension staff, the picture will keep green the memories of one who gave so much toward the welfare of rural women. "Mother" Walker died in 1951.

- FRANCES CLINTON, assistant State home demonstration leader of Oregon, is also serving as vice-president of the American Home Economics Association.

- M. P. HANSMEIER, formerly extension soil conservationist, in Montana, stopped in Washington on his way to Turkey to serve with the agricultural mission there.

Have you read...



OUR GARDEN SOILS. Charles E. Kellogg. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1952. 232 pp. 11 tables, 5 fig.

- "When understood, there are really no *bad* soils. Some are stubborn, very stubborn, and other simply coy, but all will respond to the gardener's art." Thus the author offers encouragement to the home gardener—the small property owner in town and city—as well as to the larger operator, in improving his soil.

This book literally brings "down to earth" in a practical understandable way many of the technicalities of soil science. Starting with an introduction of "natural soils" the text follows with chapters on—what place, preparation, organic matter, water, acidity, nutrients, lawns, starting and moving plants, and planning the garden.

There is a section on "Soil Preferences of Selected Plants" in which is a most useful listing of 402 plants grouped as follows: Vegetables (50), herbs (21), small fruits (11), fruit trees (8), a few herbaceous perennials (92), selected annual flowers (41), a few shrubs (68), vines (28), ground covers (34), bulbs (32), and ferns (17). The pH and other soil requirements for each plant is given.

Included in the text and appendix are 11 valuable tables on such subjects as suggested rates for application of various animal manures; suggested chemicals to be added to organic materials in making compost; suggested cover crops; amounts of limestone needed to correct acidity; amounts of sulphur needed to regulate pH; composition of a few organic fertilizers; and fertility levels for optimum growth of several plants.

The author, Chief, Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has had long experience as an investigator and teacher of soils. He has an international reputation as an eminent soil scientist. In his

own garden he follows the practices brought out so well in this book.

County agents and other extension workers, as well as gardeners and farmers generally, will profit from reading this book and by having it handy for ready reference.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, U.S.D.A.*

MAKING YOUR HOME FURNISHINGS. D. J. DiBernardo. D. Van Nostrand, Inc., 250 4th Avenue, New York 3, New York. 242 pp. Illustrated.

- This book is divided into four parts and an appendix. Part one covers the operations in upholstery; part 2, the selection of fabrics; part 3, making slipcovers; part 4, the use and making of draperies; and the appendix discusses period furniture and furnishings.

The author says it is difficult for the buyer to determine quality of upholstered furniture unless he has had considerable experience in upholstery, therefore he must depend on the reputation of the manufacturer and the dealer. Mr. DiBernardo describes standards in design, measurements of a comfortable chair, says that webbed construction is the best type of base construction, explains how this will vary in cheaper furniture, the curled horsehair is the best stuffing and that moss, kapok, and tow will be used in cheaper furniture. He also points out that the outer covering cannot serve reliably as a guide to judging good furniture. Sturdy construction is discussed with good line drawings showing each type. Brief mention is made that a few States have laws requiring furniture to be labeled. Some of these are stated.

Tools for the job of upholstering are described with their use. Good photographs and drawings accompany them. Woods for the frame

are treated lightly. Various materials needed for upholstery and their sources are discussed; sizes and kinds for various jobs are given.

The author is of the opinion that anyone can tackle an upholstery job with confidence if he knows the basic operations and that doing the job is the way to learn how. He gives simple and complete directions for the basic operations as applied to three basic and popular types of chairs.

His statements and directions are complete, simple, and direct and are easily followed. Illustrations, drawings, and photographs are good and clear enough to be helpful.

Some space is given to the repairing and reworking of old furniture where only parts need it. One chapter discusses wood finishes and contains directions for refinishing.

The part on slip covers discusses selection of material and gives directions for making them. It seems the author has chosen the long hard way to make slip covers although he does mention an alternative. Instructions in this section in my opinion are not full enough for the lay person. Illustrations are good for the method given.

The section on drapery and curtains contains good general information which would be helpful to the average person. The author handles the subject on period furniture simply and usefully. It is very readable.—*Vivian Curnutt, Extension Specialist in Home Furnishings, Kentucky.*

PRACTICAL PAPERCRAFT. S. S. Palestrant. Homecrafts, New York, N. Y. 120 pp.

- Practical Papercraft offers myriad suggestions for putting paper to use—anything from tissue paper to heavy cardboard or papier-mache. The homemaker or 4-H member would find many suggestions with directions for making the articles for decorating the home, making gifts, useful household items, or even toys, costumes, and exhibits. This is an excellent book for the teacher or club leader. Or it may be used as reference for spare-time occupation or for needed household items.—*Janice Shervey, former illustrator, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Stella S. English
Agricultural Research Administration

Calves Take "Belt Tightening"

The bodily adjustment that an animal can make in order to survive under adverse conditions is truly remarkable. New evidence of this fact is coming to light in experiments by Dr. C. F. Winchester at Beltsville with identical twin calves.

Dr. Winchester worked with several pairs of twins 3 and 4 months old. One member of each pair he placed on full feed. The others were fed rations that contained less than 80 percent of the calories considered necessary simply to maintain body weight. About a month later he got a big surprise; the underfed calves had lost a few pounds during the month, but they had stopped losing and were maintaining themselves on the starvation diet. Dr. Winchester believes they were able to do this through reduced metabolism and body activity.

At the end of 3 to 4 months, when they were returned to full rations, the underfed calves averaged 100 pounds less than their well-fed twins. Although they are still 100 pounds behind, they are now gaining pound for pound with their mates. So it looks

as though their starvation diet has done no harm to their ability to gain rapidly and efficiently when put on full feed. Dr. Winchester estimates they will reach slaughter weight about 3 months after their twins do.

Apparently this is the first experiment on record to show how young farm animals adjust to submaintenance energy rations. The information can be of real value to range stockmen in making plans for carrying their animals through the winter.

Placed to Win

Increased use of winter-grazing crops in the South are adding more meat and milk to southern diets and greater profits to farmers. The most efficient placement of fertilizer for higher yield and feed value is therefore an important question in view of the increasing costs of feed, seed, and fertilizers.

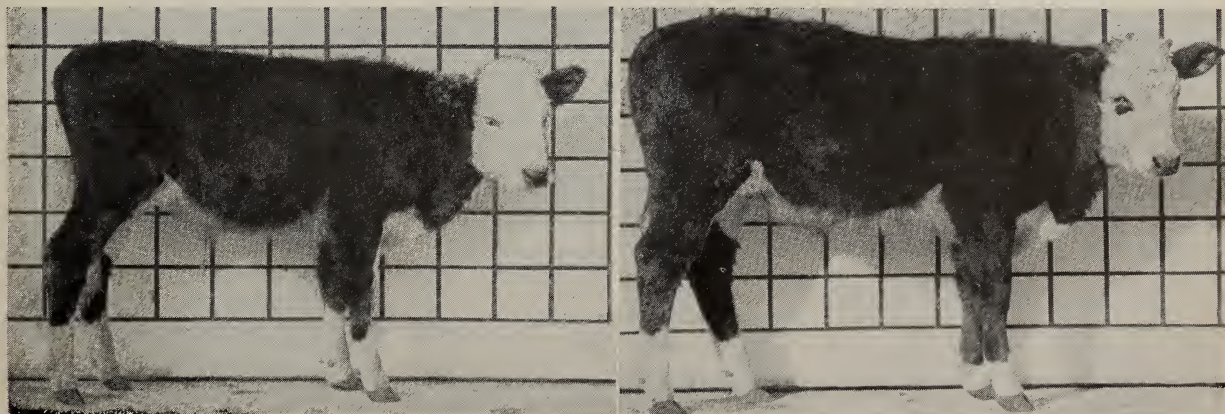
The best way is to drill the fertilizer in bands, say ARA scientists. Recent tests with crimson clover, using radioactive phosphorus, showed that banding the fertilizer increased the amount of phosphorus in the plants and resulted in much better growth

of plants near the fertilizer than was obtained when the fertilizer was broadcast and disked in. The faster growth is of particular importance in unfavorable seasons, because drought or cold weather would probably kill the small and weaker plants.

The banding method is not new, but tagging the phosphorus with radioactive isotopes provided a new tool for accurately evaluating the two methods of application.

Super Grape Juice

A new "superconcentrated" grape juice, developed by ARA scientists, offers our armed forces another full-flavor fruit juice in compact form and the public another delicious food product. The new concentrate is diluted with 6 parts of water to 1 part of juice. Therefore, a 4-ounce can yields 75 percent more full-strength juice than the present 6-ounce can, which is diluted only 3 to 1. This high-density concentrate is especially good for flavoring ices, confectionery, and carbonated beverages. It also has a big advantage in marketing. Besides saving space, it may be frozen or kept in an ordinary refrigerator.



The underfed calf (left) lagged 130 pounds behind its well-fed twin (right) at the end of the starvation period. Back on full feed, it is now gaining pound for pound with its mate.

Fellowships and Scholarships . . .

Here They Are

HAVE you been thinking about going back to school? A review of fellowship or scholarship offers to extension workers might be what you need to help make the final decision. Here are a few of particular interest to extension workers.

University of Chicago

Fellowships and scholarships are available to extension workers for study at the University of Chicago. They are handled individually, generally upon recommendation of the State director of extension. Applications should be made to, and information obtained from Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, Dean, Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

Farm Foundations

Fellowships—This foundation offers eight fellowships for a period of 9 months at \$2,000 each. This fellowship aid is available to State extension workers upon recommendation of State directors of extension. Priority is given to extension workers who are in, or will be in the administrative field. Applications are through State directors of extension made to Frank Peck, Director, Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill., and apply in any one of the following universities: California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Scholarships for supervisors—The Farm Foundation offers 25 scholarships to extension supervisors on the following basis:

1. The Farm Foundation will pay one-half the expenses or \$100, whichever is smaller, toward the expenses of one supervisor per State up to 25 States at the regional summer school in which the supervisory course is given.
2. The scholarship is open to men or women supervisors who take the course in Extension Supervision and who satisfactorily complete the work in the course.
3. Applications should be made by May 1 through the State directors of

extension to the director of the regional extension summer school at the institution where the Extension Supervision course is given.

Grant Foundation, Inc., Fellowship

The Institute for Child Study at the University of Maryland, headed by Dr. Daniel Prescott, grants one or more \$3,600 fellowships for 12 months to young men for advanced study in the field of human development education. This 12-month fellowship is available for study beyond the master's degree. During the academic year 1952-1953 all these have been taken. If interested for a later time, write to Dr. Daniel Prescott, Institute for Child Study, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

General Education Board

The General Education Board fellowship program is designed to provide promising younger faculty members of selected southern educational institutions with the opportunity for advanced graduate training leading to the Ph.D. degree. Extension workers in the South who are 35 years of age or less are eligible under this program.

The stipend is \$150 per month plus allowances for dependents, tuition, travel to and from place of study, and certain fees.

Applications should be made through the president of the individual's institution to Robert W. July, Assistant Director, General Education Board, 49 West 49th Street, New York 20, New York, not later than February 1 for awards commencing in July or September. For awards beginning in January or February, November 1 of the previous year is the deadline.

Selection of an institution in which to study is left to the applicant.

Harvard University

Through funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation to Harvard University, fellowships are available to agricultural and home economics extension workers for study in the

agricultural extension training program at Harvard. This program is designed to equip extension personnel to assume supervisory and administrative responsibilities, and also to train extension specialists in the economics of agriculture and farm family living and in the other social sciences related thereto.

Applicants must be recommended by the State extension director (or by the Director of Cooperative Extension Service for Federal workers) to Dr. John D. Black, Graduate School of Public Administration, 205 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation

This foundation is interested in the advancement of dairy farming in New England. For this purpose a limited number of fellowships in support of graduate study will be awarded. Fellowships are available to graduates of New England colleges whose background, education, and experience indicate that further study will enable them to contribute to improved dairy farming. Study may be undertaken in any recognized university and must be related to the production or distribution of fluid milk. The amount of each fellowship is determined on the basis of the recipient's needs and will not exceed \$2,500—nearly all awards have been under \$2,000.

Applications will be received until March 31. Information and application forms are available from Walter N. Dooley, Executive Secretary, Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation, 500 Rutherford Avenue, Boston 29, Mass.

Health Education

Federal moneys administered by State health departments are available for fellowships in health education. Recipients of these fellowships are expected to return to their State usually for 2 years. They may, however, be free to work on health education in any agency. For information about these fellowships and the

regulations covering them, apply to the State health officer of your State health department.

Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc.

The Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., West Springfield, Mass., is providing 102 scholarships of \$100 each, two scholarships in each of the States and the territories to qualified professional staff members of the Cooperative Extension Service. Applicants are nominated by their respective State extension directors to a joint scholarship committee from the Cooperative Extension Service and the Foundation.

Preference will be given to a man and a woman county extension worker from each State if all other considerations are equal. The applicant shall not have previously received one of these scholarships and must be devoting one-third time or more to work with rural youth.

The scholarships are to be used for attendance at one of the approved short-term (3 weeks or longer) schools for extension workers. The applicant is to enroll in the 4-H or youth course plus others of his choice.

Applications are made through the State director of extension to the head of the Personnel Training Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by April 1. If any States or Territories do not apply for two scholarships, their quota will be made available to other States in proportion to the number of applicants.

The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work

cooperating with the U.S.D.A. Extension Service.

Two fellowships of \$1,500 each for 9 months of study in the United States Department of Agriculture under the guidance of the Extension Service are available for young extension workers. The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Ill., provides the funds. Fellows may study at a local institution of higher learning or may organize an out-of-school program of study.

One fellowship is awarded to a young man, one to a young woman

from nominations by State 4-H Club leaders through State directors of extension to the Division of Field Studies and Training, United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be received by May 1. (Application blanks may be obtained from the State director of extension.)

National 4-H Club Foundation and Sears-Roebuck Foundation

During the summer of 1952, fifty scholarships were made available to extension workers for training in human development education at the summer workshop of the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study.

The organizations cooperating in carrying out the program include the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, the National 4-H Club Foundation, the University of Maryland, and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Plans for another year are tentative, awaiting the evaluation of this year's workshop.

Frank R. Pierce Foundation

Four annual fellowships are awarded by this Foundation to extension county agents. Each fellowship provides a grant of \$2,000 plus the tuition fee for the 9-month academic term at the institution selected by the candidate. One fellowship will be awarded in each of the four regions to be set up by the Foundation to men who have been in county extension work at least 5 years and have the title of county agent, associate county agent, assistant county agent, or its equivalent. It is desired that the applicants be under 40 years of age and that they have a bachelor's degree in agriculture but no advanced degrees.

Application forms are available through the State director of extension who forwards a single application to the regional committee of the extension directors with his recommendations. Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Foundation with a deadline of April 15 of each year.

Further information may be obtained from the State director of extension. Extension directors should communicate directly with the as-

sistant secretary, Frank R. Pierce Foundation, 2500 E. Maple Road, Birmingham, Mich.

Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship

For a number of years the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association has offered annually the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship of \$500 for advanced study in agriculture, horticulture, and the related professions. The term "related professions" is interpreted broadly to include home economics.

Applications are made to Mrs. Walter G. Fenton, Chairman, Education Committee, Moravian Drive, Route 5, Box 125, Mount Clemens, Mich., or to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Teachers College, Columbia University

Extension workers are eligible for most of the types of fellowships and scholarships available at Teachers College, Columbia University. All of these are awarded on a competitive basis regardless of the fields of education represented. Application for an ensuing academic year must be received by January 31.

A graduate program designed for cooperative extension personnel is available at Teachers College. Programs may be arranged leading to the degree master of arts, doctor of education, or doctor of philosophy.

Information may be obtained from Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, 525 West 120th Street, New York 27, New York.

The Grace Fryinger Fellowship

The National Association of Home Demonstration Agents has set up a fellowship named for Miss Grace E. Fryinger.

The fellowship is a fund of \$500 to cover expenses of a home demonstration agent for a month or 6 weeks of visiting other States to observe the work there for professional improvement. Each State may nominate one candidate, and the selection of the agent to receive the fellowship will be made by a committee appointed by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

Successful Leader Training

(Continued from page 176)

dition, and utilization served as a background for the course.

The 3 weeks' field course was terminated with an 8-day trip to some of the outstanding ranches in Coahuila. Practical application of livestock judging, desirable management practices, and range economics were studied. Proper stocking, better livestock distribution, and range recovery through deferred grazing are the most needed practices, for efficient and economical livestock production in Mexico.

Dr. Frank W. Gould, associate professor in the Range and Forestry Department of Texas A. & M. College, and I conducted the range-management portion of the course. The Technical Assistance Program of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations made our services possible. We were granted a month's leave of absence from the Texas A. & M. College to perform this duty. Application of the principles learned at this school with representatives from such a wide area will bring about a conservation range and livestock program for Mexico and the Central American countries.

Ballard Looks Back

(Continued from page 178)

to determine the amount or quality of satisfaction, which he is getting from life by reading these reports. Happiness, satisfaction, griefs, disappointments and such seem to be allotted according to some other formula. As a matter of fact, beyond a reasonable financial return for one's effort, the whole problem seems to resolve itself into a choice between corns and ulcers.

After all, we observe that there is more than one way to build an estate. The most indestructible and enjoyable estates that I have ever seen built have been built of good-will—good-will planted in the hearts and minds of others.

Here the Extension Service has few

close rivals. In fact, our main job is to be of service to others, and good-will is the natural reward. We have no axe to grind, no special interest to promote, no selfish whims to satisfy and no political dogma to espouse. Our job is to interpret the needs of our clients, diagnose their problems and bring the tremendous weight of unbiased research into play for their solution. Where else on earth can one find the makings of a good-will estate in such abundance. An estate limited only by one's capacity to be of service.

During my working years, I have seen many magnificent good-will estates built by extension workers and many more are in the process of construction. The value of such estates, of course, may vary with individuals. As for me, good-will is my most valued possession.

Therefore, to my inquisitors who ask, "Suppose you were back 37 years, and you knew what you know about Extension and you could do it all over again, what then?" I reply without hesitation or reservation, "I'd do it all over again."

• MRS. ELIZABETH M. BERDAN, home demonstration agent in Bergen County, N. J., for more than 28 years, is retiring on October 31. She will be succeeded by MARGHETTA JEBSEN.

• Agents everywhere mourn the sudden death of ED HOLDEN, county agricultural agent, Merrimack County, N. H. He had contributed a great deal to the National Association of Agricultural County Agents, and this year served as chairman of the Public Relations Committee.

• DENNIS E. STRINGER joined the Mississippi staff as assistant poultryman, and Margaret Dunn, former home demonstration agent in Lee County, took up new duties as State specialist in organization and program planning in the same State.

• ORLEY G. BOWEN, agent in Middlesex County for more than 32 years, "dean" of New Jersey agents, retired August 1. He is succeeded by MILTON H. COWAN.

Life in These United States

(Continued from page 181)

are located in the rich, southeast-central part of Iowa, a 900-mile journey from the Torrington, Wyo., homes of the visiting youth.

"We were impressed by the big houses, well-kept lawns and farmsteads. The Iowa countryside is green and rolling, and there are many groves of trees. There is plenty of moisture for heavy snow in winter, and good, soaking rains in spring and summer make for a luxuriant growth of foliage everywhere," reported Assistant County Agent Max M. Wall, in charge of the Wyoming visiting group.

Farms which produced as many as 700 hogs a year and a plant that processed 600 turkeys an hour—about 3,000 a day—several months every year, amazed the Wyoming 4-H members.

The Wyoming group was conducted on tours of dairy and stock farms, heard a talk on hybrid seed corn by a representative of an Iowa seed firm, participated in 4-H ceremonies, sports, boat-riding on the Mississippi, and spent 8 well-planned days and evenings with their Iowa hosts learning about the cold, snowy winters, the hot, humid summers, and the rich black loam that help make that State one of the richest agricultural areas in the world.

Goshen County Agent Bernard H. Trierweiler assembled some statistics comparing the two counties. He found out that there are 2,200 farms in Washington County, Iowa, compared to 1,200 in Goshen County, Wyo., but the total annual farm income is about the same—\$15,000,000. The average size farm in the Iowa county is 157 acres, compared to 1,052 acres, average, for Goshen County. The Wyoming county is nearly four times larger than the Iowa county but the farm population is less than half.

On the last night of their stay, the Wyoming 4-H group was feted at a banquet. Afterwards all went over to one of the hosts' farms and square-danced on the cement feeding floor until after midnight.

Arrangements for the exchange

program were made by Goshen County Agent Trierweiler and Washington County Agent Thomas Robb and their staffs. Robb had proposed the exchange a year ago when he visited Trierweiler's office in Torrington on a vacation trip through the West.

AS SEEN BY THE HOST AGENT

NINETEEN Goshen County, Wyo., 4-H'ers and chaperons, Mrs. J. C. Christensen and Assistant County Agent Max Wall, spent a week with Washington County, Iowa, 4-H'ers during July. While in Iowa the Wyoming 4-H'ers lived in the homes of their Washington County 4-H hosts and hostesses.

The Wyoming young folks had an opportunity to observe Iowa agriculture, living conditions, and of getting acquainted with 4-H'ers from the "Tall Corn" State. In return, Iowans heard many tales of "Wonderful Wyoming."

Most of the Wyoming guests spent their time with one Washington County 4-H Club; however, a few divided their time between two clubs. They lived with one family and from there visited other members of the club.

The local 4-H Club had meetings while their guests were present. The Wyoming folks had an opportunity to see a typical Iowa 4-H meeting. They in turn provided the educational feature by telling about agriculture in Goshen County and comparing 4-H in the two areas. Several ideas were gained from this latter discussion that should help 4-H in both counties.

In addition to club activities, several county-wide activities were planned to enable more Washington County 4-H'ers to meet the guests and vice versa. A county-wide party was held at West Chester with 350 present. Rural Young People members and county officers were in charge of the games. West Chester merchants furnished refreshments. A tour of different types of farms in the county, as well as stops at Maple Crest turkey plants at Kalona and Wellman, was held. Maple Crest furnished lunch for the 110 folks on the tour. A trip to Muscantine included stops at the government alcohol plant, a feed company, an excursion on the Mississippi, lunch at the Elks Club through the courtesy of the feed company, a trip to Kentridge Angus farms, and a short trip over the Mississippi into Illinois.

Sunday afternoon was spent at

Lake Darling with swimming and boating as the main attractions. A picnic with 400 present was held in the evening followed by vesper services conducted by the Washington County 4-H officers. A banquet and outdoor square dance were held the last evening at Ainsworth. Howard Bohr, county president, and Tommy Jones from Wyoming served as toastmasters. The Wyoming guests were responsible for the program. Consequently, the Iowans saw slides and a film showing scenes from Goshen County and other places in Wyoming.

Several visiting 4-H'ers were guests of Washington County service clubs where they took part in the program.

The Wyoming visit to Iowa was the first phase of a 2-year program. Washington County 4-H members are expectantly waiting until next summer when they will return the visit.

This is the second exchange of this type that Washington County has participated in. Back in 1949 40 4-H'ers from Haywood County, N. C., visited Washington County with the Iowans returning the visit to North Carolina in 1950.

Adults and 4-H members alike are enthusiastic about the exchange. They feel that this is one of the better ways to get acquainted with agriculture and the folks in other parts of the United States. Major problem next year—many adults want to go to Wyoming, too. Who knows, perhaps an adult tour will be worked out.

THOMAS A. ROBB
County Agricultural Agent
Washington County, Iowa



These Wyoming young folks visited Iowa and are even now getting ready to entertain their new-found Iowa friends next summer.

- DR. GLENN C. DILDINE of the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study joined the National 4-H Club Foundation staff on September 8. E. W. Aiton, the 4-H Foundation's executive director, has announced. Dildine will head up a research study into the developmental needs of youth.

- CHESTER A. LINDSTROM, chief of Motion Picture Service, U.S.D.A., retired after more than 42 years of Government service. He is succeeded by WALTER K. SCOTT.

NATIONAL 4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAY . . . November 8

On this day 4-H members, leaders, and others pause to take account of their accomplishments during the year.

Someone has said that the measure of true nobleness of character is the ability to receive as well as to give—4-H'ers have long been recognized for their accomplishments in demonstrating to others. Patricia Spencer (right) 4-H Club girl of Brazil, Ind., one of nine Farm Youth Exchangees who visited Puerto Rico for 2 weeks last winter, demonstrates another 4-H trait worthy of recognition, an eagerness to learn from others. Her hostess, Mrs. Alfonso Reboyras, shows her how to prepare a local dish.

As we celebrate 4-H Achievement Day this year we hope club members will pause to express gratitude to those who have made their achievements possible—their parents, local leaders, and others. At the same time may we help them more than ever to develop inquiring minds, loyal hearts, better health, and willing hands—willing, both to give and to receive.

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